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## THE WAR.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

#### FURTHER PROGRESS.

London, Nov. 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Advancing yesterday evening, to the north of Cantain, we attacked and captured Fontaine-Notre-Dame, and took a number of prisoners.

#### THE CAVALRY'S DAY.

#### BATTLECRY OF THE TANKS.

London, Nov. 22.

Mr. Percival Phillips, a War Correspondent at Headquarters, writes:—

The troops are wonderfully inspired by the feel of the firm earth, the sight of unbroken country and the consciousness that they have penetrated the Germans' strongest line.

I saw, to-day, the finest picture I have seen in this war—a steady stream of cavalry pouring across the battered Hindenburg line, and six miles beyond. They were not the first to pass the barrier. Nearly 24 hours earlier, a detachment of Horse led the way across the enemy's trenches, cheered by the Tank crews.

The infantry and cavalry were in action from noon onwards, among the hills and valleys skirting the Cambrai plain, rounding up fugitives, clearing up villages and steadily widening the salient. They rode down rearward columns and charged the German batteries. One detachment galloped at two field batteries, hidden in a hollow, and sabred the gunners.

It has been a cavalryman's day and their work is more talked about even than that of the Tanks.

When the latter advanced at dawn they were led by their Commander-in-Chief, like an ancient King at the head of his armoured host, flying his battleflag. They also had a battle cry, for the message went forth to every crew before the attack: "We expect every Tank to do its damndest."

#### ENEMY WEAK IN ARTILLERY.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, a War Correspondent at Headquarters, states that the attack was the best-kept secret of the war. Not a whisper reached the correspondents, who are constantly up and down the line, and the enemy did not dream of such a blow and could not know that numerous Tanks, during the recent nights, had been crawling along the roads and hiding in the daytime in the woods.

When the Tanks emerged in their midst, the Germans were agitated and dazed and many hid in dugouts and then surrendered behind the tanks and marched in platoons, the British infantry cheering and shouting while thousands of British shells poured into the Hindenburg Line. Hardly a single shell-burst came from the enemy's side and it was clear at a glance that the enemy was weak in artillery.

A battalion of the Royal Fusiliers gained their objectives without a single casualty and other English battalions suffered very light losses and these were mostly from machine-guns. One of the machine-guns mounted on the Hindenburg line were destroyed. One driving station was blown after the battle began.

#### FEATURES OF THE BATTLE.

Mr. Perry Robinson, a War Correspondent at Headquarters, states that the chief trouble is that it has been raining in torrents since noon yesterday: nevertheless, it is extraordinary to see hundreds of British aeroplanes working just over the tree tops. The German aeroplanes have not appeared so far.

It has been proved that we have crippled five German Divisions out of which had just come from Russia.

Our cavalry has captured guns and taken villages and held them till the infantry came up, notably the important villages of Maroing and Masnere.

There are tales of Tanks which chased the crews of heavy gun batteries round their own guns and captured a battery.

We penetrated so deeply that we liberated the entire civilian population of the villages, for the Germans were so surprised that they had not dreamt of evacuating them.

#### COMMENTS ON THE VICTORY.

London, Nov. 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's brilliant surprise victory is the engrossing topic.

The tactical possibilities are exhaustively discussed and satisfaction is expressed that a complete answer has been found to Hindenburg's so-called elastic defence.

Tributes are paid to the gallantry of the troops in advancing into an unknown position, the genius of Sir Douglas Haig in shouldering the responsibility, and the remarkable innovation and skill of General Sir Julian Byng and his able staff for executing most successfully an operation which has changed the whole face of the war on the Western Front, at a stroke.

It is believed that the Tanks advanced in masses, probably hundreds together. Their assemblage was not known to the enemy by a miracle of secrecy and their success may have a revolutionary effect from a tactical point of view, as the British soldiers and the engineers who invented the Tanks, have now proved their possibilities. The Tank is certainly established definitely as a new and important military arm. So far, artillery preparation had made the ground impassable for the assaults and enabled the enemy to prepare new defences, and the success of the Tanks now opens up a prospect of open warfare at least, the first result will be that the Germans must meet the Western Front more heavily than recently and thus the victory is bound to immediately affect the Italian situation.

An important result of the victory is that the great Cambrai junction of railways and roads, which were the chief factor in the enemy's main communications, are now exposed to shell fire.

#### PUBLIC ADMIRATION.

London, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Kennedy Jones suggested that the Government should send a message to Sir Douglas Haig congratulating him upon the splendid achievement of the most recent offensive on the Western Front.

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—I have very little doubt that the Cabinet will send such a message, but I am quite sure that neither Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who planned the attack, nor General Sir Julian Byng, who carried out the operation, need be gratified by the admiration which we freely express to the splendid officers.

(Continued on Page 2)

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USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.  
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Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including Large 4-Fold Blackwood Screens with 6-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c.  
Engraving, Pictures, Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, &c.  
A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, &c.  
Also  
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Brackets, a Pair Old Bronze Vases inlaid with Gold and Silver, and Four PIANOS, &c.  
(Particulars from Catalogue.)  
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Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1917. 2318

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Every stamp guaranteed perfectly genuine.  
(Particulars from Catalogue.)  
On view 5th inst. from 2 p.m. and day of sale.  
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**AUCTION.**  
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**ALCOHOL AND EFFICIENCY.**  
VIEWS OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF SHANGHAI.  
Under the auspices of the Men's Total Abstinence League, Dr. Stanley lectured to a well attended meeting at the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, Shanghai, last week on "Alcohol and Efficiency."  
In the course of his remarks Dr. Stanley stated what steps each of the countries now at war had taken regarding the alcohol habit, showing that all the great nations engaged recognized the loss of efficiency resulting from alcoholic abuse. The origin of the alcohol habit was traced to a desire for excitement, and relief from the monotony of life. But in spite of increased competition life is becoming more interesting through improved educational methods; so that, as time goes on, the drinking bar will probably disappear. People, as a rule, get the alcohol habit by imitating others and not because they like it. As regards social amenity and business, alcohol may oil the wheels, but it is not good oil. In moderation, wine, beer and spirits may be taken throughout a long life without impairing health, but the so-called dietetic quantity of alcohol does not make it any less a poison, as there are, in a similar manner, quantities of morphine, arsenic, strychnine and chloroform which, taken indefinitely, apparently may not injure health.  
The strongest indictment of alcohol is that it exiles the passions and diminishes the will power, the resulting lowered moral tone doing more harm than all the disease resulting from its excessive use. Medical men are ceasing to reply on alcohol in the treatment of disease and the consumption in hospitals is becoming greatly reduced.  
The lecturer drew attention to the glorious literature of drink and the difficulty of giving willingly of ginger beer, especially as local drinks were as a rule so dull. The comfortable poison scored all round in this respect, and all the originality and inventive talent was on the side of alcohol. The "tactical" drink purveyor scarcely did more than give us gas. One had to fall back, in self defence, on water, which had many advantages and also some slight chances from the literary point of view of competing with alcohol.  
Dr. Stanley thought that if the principles for which we are fighting the war were established by force of our arms, it would be dirt cheap. If the money hitherto spent on drink could be diverted to pay the whole cost of the war, we could win the war in the same manner as we would the drink habit.  
The lecturer concluded by pointing out the serious harm done to the health of the nation by the excessive use of alcohol, and the need for a more efficient and healthy nation.

**CAPTURED BY A SUBMARINE.**  
A JAPANESE CAPTAIN'S STORY.  
Mr. Takichi Wakazawa, former captain of the Kohina Maru, who has recently returned to Japan after a year in Germany, is telling his story in the "Jiji" in daily instalments. The following translation was made from the Japanese text as it appeared in the "Jiji" by the "Japan Advertiser."  
August 2nd, 1916.—Oh, what an unlucky day it was. At 2.30 p.m., that day, while the Kohina Maru was sailing at a point about 20 miles northward of Alexandria she was torpedoed by an enemy submarine, the shot striking the boiler room on the starboard side. I had been ill and was in bed at the time of the accident. Startled by a great shake up of the steamer I sprang from the bed and left the sick room. I discovered that sea water was pouring in a cylindrical shaped hole made on the starboard side. I ran up to the bridge and tried to blow the whistle, but in vain. Already the fire in the funnels was extinguished and the steam power exhausted.  
I ordered the second engineer to bring with him the chart, the log and other important documents from the room where they were kept, and without carrying any of their personal belongings 43 of the crew hurriedly took to the life boats and sailing boats. Two of the boats remaining, with the crew on board, were tied together and set sail in the direction of Alexandria. In no time the enemy submarine began to fire at the steamer and altogether fired 20 shots. Twenty minutes after she was hit the steamer sank stern first into the sea.  
The enemy submarine then turned towards our life boats and demanded to know where the captain was. I replied that I was the captain. I was ordered to go over to the submarine. I jumped into the submarine. Three bayonets were thrust at me from three directions, but I was not scared.  
SEARCH FOR HIS CREW.  
Imagine what our condition was. On a vague, shoreless sea, the mother steamer is made a victim of an enemy submarine's attack and is lost sight of. Then comes the enemy submarine to approach the three little boats upon which the fate of myself and the crew rests, and snatches me away. Under the circumstances how could I be scared of the three bayonets thrust at me? The three boats were tied to the stern of the submarine, which was proceeding with full speed. When I realized that the lives of 40 or more crew were in peril I screamed with rage and breaking through the blockade of bayonets I demanded that the submarine be turned round. The quarter-master was willing enough to turn the submarine left-wise, so that the three boats could escape the peril.  
I then asked the commander of the submarine in English—  
"What do you want of me?"  
"We shall make a prisoner of you," was the reply.  
"Why didn't you raise your national flag?" the commander asked.  
"I did not see the necessity of doing so."  
"Are you married?"  
At that time I was feeling very uncomfortable as I was being insulted. But my person was already inside the enemy vessel. So I replied, "Yes."  
"You shall not touch anything in this vessel without permission."  
This ended the conversation, whereupon I wished to signal with a flag that I was made a prisoner. But considering it unwise to invite suspicions of the enemy I merely shook my hat to communicate the information. Forty or more hats hats responded.  
SEARCHING OTHER VICTIMS.  
Ah, was that a life separation? My breast was filled with a thousand feelings. I squatted cross-legged in the Japanese fashion upon the commander's tower and silently watched three sailing ships pass. The submarine went in the direction of the eastern end of the Island of Crete, south of Greece, at a speed of 8 miles an hour. The submarine was looking for other ships to encounter. Thus, unexpectedly, I was to lead a life of a prisoner on board the submarine. I shall explain below the inner structure of the submarine and the horrible sights which I was obliged to witness.  
For the first time I had boarded a submarine, so that my curiosity was aroused considerably. I could not tell what the number was of the U-boat. I was on the numerical mark was scratched off. But the width of the boat was 12 feet and the length 120 feet, and it carried one 34-inch gun in the front part of the tower. This description will show what an old-style boat it was. In the latest style boat the guns can be raised from the lower parts of the boat to the deck. But in this particular boat, the gun was permanently fixed, without being moved even when the boat submerged.  
The crew of the submarine numbered twenty-one. The officers were the captain, chief engineer, and navigating officer. The rest were sailors. The life of the sailors in the boat was a very lively one. They entertained themselves freely with measures of various descriptions. Only when they met their superior officers they displayed their military drill and the formalities which they observed in the presence of their superiors. The captain, chief engineer, and navigating officer were all of the same rank. The captain, chief engineer, and navigating officer were all of the same rank. The captain, chief engineer, and navigating officer were all of the same rank.

**INTIMATIONS**  
A handy list with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are expert to demonstrate the best way to use  
**"MALTHOID"**  
These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience  
**FREE!**  
It will make a great difference in your roof!  
CHART: CLEAN: WATERPROOF!  
"MALTHOID"  
LIGHT: SAFE: BROWPROOF!  
Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

**THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY**  
Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for  
**OVER FORTY YEARS.**  
**ENO'S FRUIT SALT**  
PLEASANT TO TAKE.  
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.  
IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF  
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Pains, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.  
Prepared only by  
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

**THE 'CHINA MAIL'**  
Typhoon Map and Guide  
WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES.  
Price 50 cents.

**WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG**  
A Physician's Advice  
MEN and women who suffer from weak nerves, who tire easily, can't sleep, have brain fog, low vitality, general weakness, loss of strength, dulled ambition, lack of will power, or any of those symptoms that so surely arise from poor, untended, untrained nerves, or nerve force run low, should try taking a little Bargo with their meals for a few days and note results. This preparation is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and nerve vitality ever known for putting Bargo tablets. Then wait for just ten minutes, and note results. Bargo seems to go straight to the nerve cells and starts work the minute it reaches them. It brings a ten minute change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-care-a-bang feeling, to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage. It calms and strengthens the nerves of people who get the "jumps" and fits, and gives them poise, power and tremendous reserve energy. Bargo is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs, and is a very safe, easy, pleasant and efficient remedy. A. B. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Phoenix Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and many other leading chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell it in 40 tablets to 5 shillings.

**AUCTION.**  
G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.  
PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot, the good old "pep," ambition, courage and real vital energy into a tired, run-down and shattered nervous system. Here is a test worth trying. The next time you feel tired, blue, or when your nerves are fairly crying out, take two Bargo tablets. Then wait for just ten minutes, and note results. Bargo seems to go straight to the nerve cells and starts work the minute it reaches them. It brings a ten minute change from that awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-care-a-bang feeling, to brightness, strength, clear-headedness and courage. It calms and strengthens the nerves of people who get the "jumps" and fits, and gives them poise, power and tremendous reserve energy. Bargo is absolutely harmless, contains no habit-forming drugs, and is a very safe, easy, pleasant and efficient remedy. A. B. Watson & Co., Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Phoenix Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary, and many other leading chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell it in 40 tablets to 5 shillings.







# TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE FRENCH ATTACK.

### ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Nov. 22. A French communiqué states:—The Germans this morning counter-attacked on our new positions south of Juivincourt. Our fire repulsed them with serious losses. We took 400 prisoners yesterday.

### JOY BELLS.

LONDON, Nov. 22. The Lord Mayor of London, the Bishop of London and other authorities, interviewed, stated they were in favour of ringing bells in celebration of Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's latest victory.

## THE SUBMARINE ZONE EXTENDED.

### AT THE AZORES AND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22. It is announced from Berlin that the zone of the submarines will be extended, to meet the Entente's sharpened hunger blockade against neutrals, chiefly by the establishment of a new barred zone around the Azores which have become important hostile bases in the Atlantic navigation, and closing the channel to Greece which has so far been left open in the Mediterranean.

### THE SUBMARINE PIACY.

### FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

PARIS, Nov. 22. The French shipping returns, for the week ending November 18, show:—  
Arrivals ..... 948  
Departures ..... 661  
Vessels sunk ..... 0  
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked ..... 1

### ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, Nov. 22. The Italian shipping returns, for the week ending November 18, show:—  
Arrivals ..... 322  
Departures ..... 300  
Steamers sunk (over 1,500 tons) ..... 1  
Vessels damaged and towed into port ..... 1

### GERMAN ATROCITIES IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, stated that the military authorities in East Africa were already taking steps to inquire into the commission of atrocities by Germans, or the German nation, on British war prisoners, during the early stages of the campaign in East Africa, with a view to bringing to trial anybody against whom satisfactory evidence could be obtained.

### GERMANY'S BIGGEST CHEMICAL WORKS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Nov. 22. It is reported from Zurich that the Elektron-Chemical Works at Grishim-on-Main, near Frankfurt, the most extensive works of the kind in Germany, were totally destroyed by an explosion on Tuesday. There were many casualties and immense damage.

### NEW FRENCH WAR COMMITTEE CREATED.

PARIS, Nov. 22. A new War Committee has been established, M. Poincaré presiding, composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Marine, Munitions and Blockade. The Council will be charged with the duty of directing the war policy.

### A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

THE golfer, the football player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All aches and pains disappear like magic and sore muscles and aching joints are cured in one minute. Rub it on at any time of day or night. New and 25c. All Chamberlain's and Druggists.

## THE JAPAN-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

### STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that China had communicated to Great Britain the text of China's declaration to Japan and the United States, regarding the Japan-American agreement. He did not understand that the declaration meant that China did not recognise the agreement and the Government had no reason to anticipate that it would cause any difficulties between China and any other Ally.

### THE BOARD OF TRADE.

### DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

LONDON, Nov. 22. The report of the Committee, appointed in 1913, to advise the Board of Trade on the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, states that it has been decided to appoint three Trade Commissioners in Canada, at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg; respectively: two to Australia—one at Melbourne and one at Sydney; two to South Africa—one at Cape Town and one at Johannesburg; and one to the West Indies, at Trinidad.

Other posts will be created as opportunity arises.

This scheme, generally agrees with the recommendations of the Dominions' Royal Commission, and the Treasury has sanctioned the immediate inception of the scheme.

### COTTON SPINNERS AND THEIR WAGES.

LONDON, Nov. 21. The cotton spinners have declined the employers' offer of an increase in wages of ten per cent on December 16 and a further advance of ten per cent on March 16, 1918.

### THE SUPPLY OF COTTON IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 21. The Cotton Control Board announces the arrival at Liverpool of 189,000 bales of American cotton, which were not included in the recent census. The supplies of Great Britain are thus increased by this amount.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 23. The Silver Market is quiet.

### AMERICAN ELECTION RETURNS.

The following special cables are taken from the Manila Calcutta:—  
New York, Nov. 10th. Ryland, the Tammany candidate, beat Mayor Mitchell, the present incumbent, by a vote of two to one. Women's suffrage is carried.

Boston, Nov. 10th. McCall got the entire Republican vote and won.

Richmond, Nov. 10th. Davis received the entire Democratic vote.

Cincinnati, Nov. 10th. The returns are as yet incomplete, but it is reported that prohibition is beaten by a plurality of eight thousand and universal suffrage by a plurality of ninety thousand.

### THE CATHOLIC ATTITUDE IN AMERICA.

Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson: "In these days of the gravest problems which have ever weighed upon our American government our thoughts go out to the Chief Executive, warmed by a heartfelt sympathy for the heavy burdens of office which he must bear, and freighted with the unwavering determination of loyal citizens to stand by him in his every effort to bring success to our arms and to achieve those ideals of justice and humanity which compelled our entrance into the war."

President Wilson to Cardinal Gibbons: "May I not express my very deep and sincere appreciation of your letter of October 6? It has brought me cheer and reassurance, and I want you to know how much I appreciate your own action in consenting to preside over the important and influential group of men and women who have so generously undertaken to support the administration in its efforts to make the whole character and purpose of this war, and of the government of the United States, in the prosecution of it, clear to the whole people."

### PAINTING MADE EASY—BANK CASHIER.

"You will have to be identified, madam." "My friend here will identify me." "But I don't know her." "Oh, well, I'll introduce you."

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

#### IMPORTANT PROGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 22. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
Important progress was made to-day westward and south-westward of Cambrai. Despite the continuous rain, reinforcements of the enemy were hurried up to oppose the advance. The enemy was driven out from a further series of villages and other fortified positions, and many additional prisoners were taken. The Tanks were again of great assistance.

We progressed on the right in the direction of Crevecoeur-sur-Lescaut. We captured north-eastward of Masnières, a double line of trenches on the east bank of the Canal-de-Lescaut, where there was sharp fighting, and where counter-attacks were driven off. The village of Noyelle-de-Lescaut, northward of Maroing, was captured early in the morning. Here also, there was heavy fighting, and counter-attacks were successfully repulsed.

The British troops, in the morning, moving north-eastward from Esquives, captured the defensive lines south-westward of Cantain and the latter village, taking 500 prisoners. They continued to advance, and later established themselves upwards of five miles behind the former German front line.

The West-Riding battalions, northward of Amé, engaged the enemy southward and south-westward of Bourlon Wood. The Ulsters, further west, crossed the Bapaume-Cambrai road and entered Moeruaire.

Strong counter-attacks on our new positions in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt were defeated.

The total number of guns captured has not yet been ascertained.

### 8,000 PRISONERS COUNTED.

LONDON, Nov. 22. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that 8,000 prisoners are now counted, including 180 officers.

At one point we penetrated five miles behind the German lines.

Several more villages have been captured.

### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 21. A German official report states:—The main English attacks, under the protection of armoured cars, strove to break through towards Cambrai. They succeeded in capturing villages in the fighting zone, including Grandcourt and Maroing, also portions of permanently established material.

Our reserves arrested the thrust in the rear positions. The enemy did not advance beyond our foremost line between Fontaines-Croisilles and Rencourt. The attack southward of Vendhuile collapsed.

A German official report states:—The English, since noon, have again attacked with strong forces south-westward of Cambrai. Fighting continues.

### AVIATORS' DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 22. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—  
Our aeroplanes attempted to work all day on Tuesday in conjunction with the operations between St. Quentin and the Scarpe.

Low clouds, mist, a strong westerly wind, drizzle and occasional rain throughout the day necessitated the pilots flying fifty feet from the ground. Even then, at times they were quickly lost in the mist. Continual attempts to maintain contact with the advancing troops were rendered almost impossible by the weather.

The enemy's batteries, lorries, aeroplanes, transport, and railways were bombed, and batteries and small groups of infantry were machine-gunned. Valuable information was gained.

Only five hostile machines were seen on the battlefield. Eleven of ours were lost owing to the mist and the exceptionally low height at which they were compelled to fly.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

PARIS, Nov. 22. La Tente states that the British offensive, which extends on a front of 60 kilometres, was launched at 6.30 this morning. The scene was extraordinary, owing to the dense fog, which magnified the fantastic weirdness of the Tanks and made them awe-inspiring to the enemy. There were no enemy aeroplanes or balloons to be seen throughout the day, and consequently the enemy guns, ignorant of the whereabouts of the British batteries, fired into the air wildly, merely wasting their ammunition.

### SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK.

LONDON, Nov. 22. A French communiqué states:—West of Lamette we attacked the German salient south of Juivincourt on a kilometre front to an average depth of 400 metres. We attained all our objectives, carrying strong defenses. We captured 175 prisoners, and between Lamette and the Aisne a further 400 were captured. The artillery duel is lively in the whole of this region.

### GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states:—Strong French advances commenced this afternoon from Orsmeux to the Berry-au-Bac front.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

### ENEMY INFANTRY ACTIONS NOT RENEWED.

LONDON, Nov. 21. An Italian official report states:—There was intense artillery firing on the whole front yesterday. Italian and British monitors are co-operating on the coastal zone. We repulsed three violent attacks at Mount Pertica. The infantry actions were not renewed at Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera.

### GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states that the situation on the Italian front is unchanged.

### PALESTINE.

### MILITARY SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Nov. 21. Reuters' Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, telegraphing on the 19th inst., states:—  
Welcome heavy rains are falling. The military situation is unchanged, except that the mounted patrols advanced in a north-easterly direction, into the Judean Hills. The town of Jaffa is intact, and a considerable part of the population is remaining, although a portion of the better-class Turks left before our arrival.

### NEAR JERUSALEM.

LONDON, Nov. 21. A Palestine official report states:—The situation northward of Jaffa is unchanged. The Territorial Infantry carried Kurjet-el-Enab, six miles westward of Jerusalem, on Monday, at the point of the bayonet. The Scottish troops occupied Beitlikia, five miles north-westward of Jerusalem. The mounted troops yesterday were in contact with the enemy four miles westward of Birah, on the Jerusalem-Shechem road.

### RUSSIAN PEACE POUFARLERS.

### AN IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE OFFERED.

LONDON, Nov. 21. A Russian official message states:—The All-Russian Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates has ordered the Council of the People's Commissaries to assume power and to offer all the belligerents an immediate armistice for the purpose of opening negotiations for a democratic peace.

These offers are to be made when the Council's power has been firmly established in all the important districts throughout the country. A draft message to this effect has already been communicated to the Allied Plenipotentiaries in Russia.

Meanwhile, the Council has ordered the Commander-in-Chief forthwith to offer the enemy commanders an armistice for the purpose of peace negotiations, and to keep the Council informed telegraphically of the progress of the negotiations, and to sign a preliminary act only, after the Council approves.

The above communiqué is signed by Lenin, as President of the Council, General Trotsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and three others.

### STATE BANK REFUSES MAXIMALISTS' DEMAND.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21. The Maximalists' Commission, with the Commander of the Garrison, accompanied by troops and a band playing, marched to the State Bank and demanded ten million roubles. The Bank officials conferred with the Delegates, the Town Council and the Peasants' Union, and it was unanimously decided to refuse the demand. Eventually, the Commander of the Garrison withdrew the troops and visited the Council of Maximalist Commissioners, who decided that the demand was not in accordance with the law, upon which the Commander apologised to the Bank officials.

### ACCIDENT TO GENERAL BRUSILOFF.

General Brusiloff was knocked down by a motor-lorry at Moscow, and had his leg broken.

### FIGHTING NEAR INBOURG.

Fighting between the Red and White Guards near Inboorg has begun. The railway is torn up.

### SALE OF CREAM PROHIBITED.

LONDON, Nov. 22. The Food Controller has prohibited the use of cream for luxury purposes between December 8th, 1917, and April 30th, 1918.

### SUBMARINE SINKS BRITISH PATROL VESSEL.

LONDON, Nov. 21. The Admiralty announces that an enemy submarine torpedoed a patrol vessel, in the Mediterranean on Sunday. Four officers and five men were killed.

CORVO DO RIO. The sergeant-major had trouble in finding an accountant for his captain, but at last brought in a private for trial. "Are you a clerk?" demanded the captain. "No, sir," replied the man. "Do you know anything about figures?" asked the captain. "I can do a bit," replied the man, modestly. "Is this the best man you can find?" asked the officer. "Well, sir," growled the captain, "I suppose I'll have to put up with him. Turning to the private, he said, 'What seven you in civilian life?' "Private. I am an accountant at the Bank of England, sir. The unexpected reply The officer.

## THE FIGHT OFF HELIGOLAND.

### OFFICIAL DETAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 21. The Admiralty announces the following details of Saturday's action in the Heligoland Bight:—  
Towards eight o'clock, we sighted four light-cruisers, on a northerly course, accompanied by destroyers and mine-sweepers or patrol-vessels. The latter escaped north-eastward, but one was sunk by the gunfire of our destroyers. A number of survivors, including a lieutenant, were rescued.

The light-cruisers and destroyers turned towards Heligoland, and we pursued them through the minefields. A running engagement ensued, under a heavy smoke-screen, until we sighted four battleships or battle-cruisers. Our advanced forces broke off the engagement and turned back to meet the supports outside the minefields. Owing to these we were compelled to keep to the line taken by the enemy. Consequently the area was too restricted for the supporting ships to manoeuvre in.

The enemy did not follow us outside the minefields. We scored a number of hits on a light cruiser, which was seen to be on fire. A heavy explosion occurred on another, and a third dropped behind damaged. Their destruction was prevented by the presence of the enemy's large vessels and their proximity to Heligoland.

One damage was slight. There were some casualties among officers and men in exposed positions.

### GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report states:—Besides many small British cruisers and destroyers in the Bight on Saturday, six ships of the line, or battle-cruisers, participated. The British Admiralty report refers only to light forces. The British advance was quickly opposed with adequate forces, causing them to retire. A number of hits on enemy ships and destroyers were obtained, and German aeroplanes bombarded the large warships.

### MAKING BREAD WITH SEA-WATER.

It has long been a custom in certain parts of France to make up the dough for bread with sea-water instead of using, as is customary, fresh water with the addition of the salt required to make the bread both healthy and appetizing. Mr. Albert Saint-Sernin, a French naval pharmacist of the first class, urges the wider adoption of this practice, which has, according to him, several advantages; the bread keeps most longer, owing to the affinity for water possessed by the magnesium chloride which sea-water contains; it is very wholesome, since it provides not only the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, but other mineral substances which the body can make use of. In a communication to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris) he says:—  
"By way of reducing the traffic movement of salt, it is highly desirable that there should be legislation authorizing bakers in coast towns to make use of sea-water. Rolls made with sea-water are said to remain fresh for more than a week. During a journey of five months made from Havre to San Francisco, in a sailing-vessel carrying 160 passengers and a crew of 25, exclusive use was made of such bread, and there was not a single case of illness on board."

The water must be collected at a suitable distance from land and should be taken from a depth of six or seven yards if possible. The yeast must be prepared with fresh water and the saltwater used for mixing the dough. Along the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean the water is of suitable salt content to be used directly. Mediterranean water, however, has a salt content so much higher that it is advisable to use one part of fresh water to three parts of salt water. The French writer adds:—  
"Bread made with sea-water, useful for everybody, is to be especially recommended for growing children, for convalescents, and for all those who need to repair the wastes due to fever or to hard labour."

### HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

#### "HEATHER DAY" DUTIES.

(1) The O.C. No. 1 Platoon will warn 40 picked men for special duty between the hours of 9.45 and 11 p.m. on Friday, 30th November.

The O.C. No. 2 Company will similarly warn duties for Saturday, 1st December. These men will be warned off in three shifts and will report at Headquarters Club to Staff Inspector McEwen. The latter will in turn report to Inspector Garrod.

Men so warned will not attend the Company Parade on Tuesday, 27th November and 28th November, respectively.

(5) All Staff and Company Inspectors are required to report in uniform to Inspector Garrod at the Parade Ground at 10 a.m. on Friday, 30th November, to assist in traffic regulation in connection with the proposed procession. Exemption from this duty may be obtained from A. S. P. Hough or the D.S.P.

(3) A detachment of Mounted Police will be warned for duty at 10 a.m. and will report to the D.S.P. and will receive orders to be issued by the O.C. M.P.

(4) The Police Band will play at the Fair on the evening of 30th November. The following Band Practices are ordered:—  
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th, 27th and 28th November. All exemptions are withdrawn, and no leave is to be granted except by the undersigned.

INSPECTIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS. All Inspectors and Sergeants (other than those on duty) will attend at Headquarters Club on Monday, 26th November, at 1.30 p.m. O. J. JAMES, D.S.P.

## HEATHER DAY FUND. GRAND CONCERT.

VICTORIA THEATRE on MONDAY, November 26th, at 8.15 p.m. Under the Auspices of ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. NET PROCEEDS IN AID OF HEATHER DAY FUND. SPLENDID PROGRAMME. Book early at Anderson Music Company. Prices: \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00.

## HARPER & CO. LTD'S. SPECIALITIES.

Dhobine A Specific for Dhobie Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitic Skin Diseases. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Balsamic Cough Linctus Pleasant to take, Effective, Harmless. Price \$1.00 & 1.50 per bottle. Essence of Taraxacum & Podophyllin An Invaluable Remedy for Liver Complaints and Indigestion. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Hair Vita A True Hair Grower. Price \$1.00 per bottle!

Queen's Dispensary (HARPER & CO. LTD.) Tel 492. 31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH TAILORS IN THE COLONY. Diss Bros. 24, 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Over Street) HONGKONG 1917

## 4% FRENCH LOAN (RENTE PERPETUELLE 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, APPLICATIONS FOR THE ABOVE LOAN, which will shortly be opened to public subscription. The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 14th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to supply without delay. ISSUE PRICE: 68.60%. Full particulars will be supplied on application to the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 5, CHATEAU ROAD.

## 4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917. PRICE OF ISSUE FRS. 68.60.

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec. 1917, payable quarterly, FREE OF TAXES. Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription List will be CLOSED on the 12th December, 1917. Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment. Applications will be received by THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, where full particulars may be obtained. L. BERHINDOAGUE, Manager. Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1917.

HEATHER DAY 30th NOVEMBER 1917



## SHIPPING

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD**

**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**  
REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.  
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)  
STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.  
HAIHONG .... | Capt. J. W. Evans ..... | TUESDAY, 27th Nov. at 12 Noon.  
HAITAN ..... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ..... | FRIDAY, 30th Nov. at 12 Noon.

**SWATOW**  
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).  
For **FREIGHT** and **PASSAGE** apply to—  
**DOUGLAS LARAOK & Co**  
*General Managers.*



**TOYO KISEN KAISHA**

**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**  
 Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.  
 FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.  
 Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
<b>SHINYO MARU</b> .....	25,000 .....	23rd November.
† <b>PERSIA MARU</b> .....	8,000 .....	7th December.
<b>KOREA MARU</b> .....	18,000 .....	18th December.
<b>TENYO MARU</b> .....	23,000 .....	11th January.
<b>SIBERIA MARU</b> .....	18,000 .....	
† <b>NIPPON MARU</b> .....	11,000 .....	

† Omit call at Shanghai.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**  
HONGKONG, to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,  
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALING CRUZ, BALBOA,  
CALLAO, ARIKA and YANTON.


Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.	
Steamers	Tons.
KIYO MARU .....	17,300
SEIYO MARU .....	14,000
ANYO MARU .....	13,500

Details are interchangeable with the following:

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—  
**T. DAIGO, AGENT.**  
KING'S BUILDING  
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

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**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT  
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMSHIP.	SAILING DATE.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT TLE Via SHANGHAI.	Displacement TOKIWA MARU. Capt. Okura. Tons 15,130	THURSDAY, 13th Dec. at Yok.

MOJI, KOBE, YOKKA-  
CHI & YOKOHAMA .....  
— { —  
NAGASAKI, KOBE & NIIKO MARU. (FRIDAY, 14th  
YOKOHAMA ..... (Capt. Takeda, Tons 2,600) Dec. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASUIMA MARU,	SUNDAY,	25th
	Capt. Tozawa, Tons 21,000	Nov. at 11 a.	
	MISHIMA MARU,	TUESDAY,	11th
	Capt. Nishimura, Tons 16,000	Dec. at 11 a.	
	SIWA MARU,	FRIDAY,	14th
	Capt. Sekine, Tons 17,000	Dec. at 11 a.	
	BENTEN MARU,	THURSDAY,	14th

ROBE ..... (Capt. Yamamoto, Tons 8,000) (SUNDAY, Dec. 1st)

TOTOMI MARU, (SUNDAY, Dec. 1st)

(Capt. Araki, Tons 8,000)

..... SUNDAY, SINGAPORE.

MALACCA, PENANG,  
COLOMBO, DELAGOA  
BAY, CAPE TOWN AND  
MADEIRA. ~~.....~~  
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

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 and BRISBANE.  
 OFFICE  
 CALCUTTA to SINGAPORE,  
 PENANG & BANGGOL.

BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE,  
MALACCA AND COLOMBO

1. Wireless telegraphy.

2. According to the London Convention of 1906, the Government of India is not bound to provide for the establishment of a wireless telegraph system for the purpose of communicating with the British India Steam Navigation Company.

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*(continued)*







